

Indicators for the Arkansas Comprehensive Tobacco Program

2005

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Goal 1: Preventing the initiation of tobacco use among young people

Indicator 1.1 Age of initiation

Definition: Of all Arkansas public middle and high school students who had ever smoked, percent of students who had first smoked a whole cigarette before the age of 11 years

Table 1: Percent of all Arkansas public middle and high school students who had ever smoked, and had first smoked a whole cigarette before the age of 11 years, Arkansas Youth Tobacco Survey 2000 vs. 2005

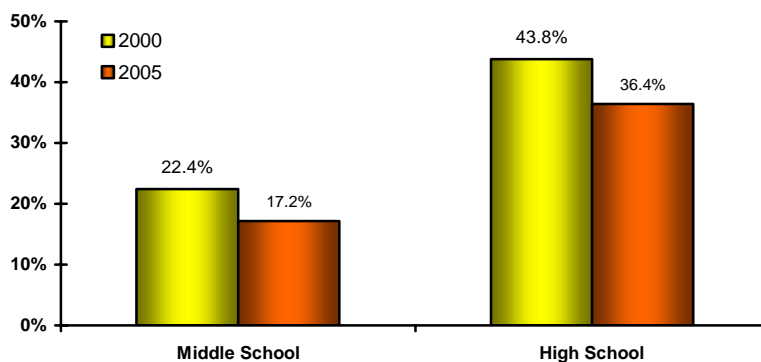
2000	2005
23.3%	17.6%

- The percentage of Arkansas youth who began smoking before the age of 11 has **dropped by 25%** between 2000 and 2005.

Indicator 1.2 Current use of any tobacco product

Definition: Used either cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (spit or snuff), cigars/cigarillos, bidis or kreteks, or smoked tobacco in a pipe on one or more days in the past 30 days

Figure 2: Percent of all middle and high school students who were current users of any tobacco, Arkansas Youth Tobacco Survey 2000 vs. 2005



- The reported use of some form of tobacco in the 30 days preceding the survey declined significantly among middle school students from 22.4% to 17.2%, representing a **23% reduction** from 2000 to 2005. Current use of any tobacco also declined significantly among high school students from 43.8% in 2000 to 36.4% in 2005, a **17% reduction**.

Indicator 1.3 Current cigarette smoking

Definition: Smoked cigarettes on one or more days in the past 30 days

- Current cigarette smoking has declined significantly among middle school students from 15.8% in 2000 to 9.3% in 2005, a **41% reduction**. Among high school students, rates dropped from 35.8% in 2000 to 26.3% in 2005, a significant **decline of more than 26%** (Figure 3).
- The declining trend in cigarette smoking among Arkansas high school students parallels the national trend, however, the gap remains (Figure 4).

Figure 3: Percent of all middle and high school students who were current users of cigarettes, Arkansas Youth Tobacco Survey 2000 vs. 2005

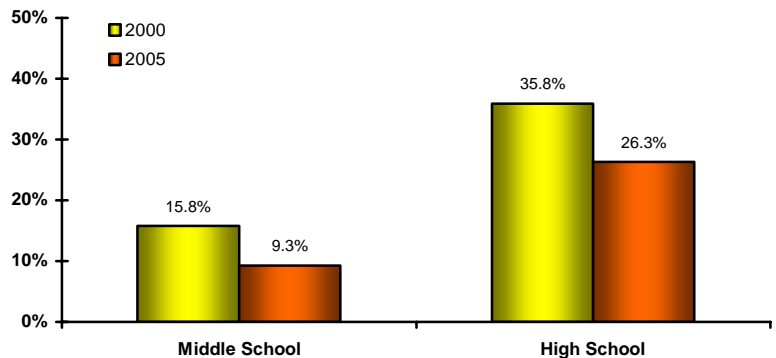


Figure 4: Percent of High School Students who smoked on one or more days in the past 30 days - Arkansas vs. US*

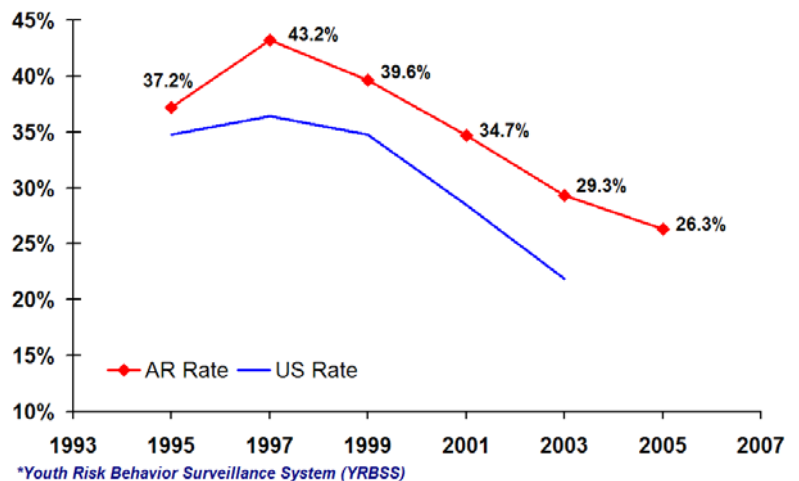
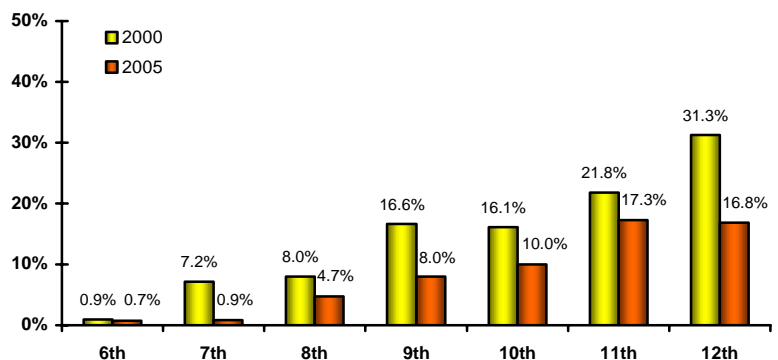


Figure 5: Percent of Arkansas Public School Students who Smoked on 20 or More Days in the Past 30 Days by Grade, Arkansas Youth Tobacco Survey 2000 vs. 2005



- The drop in frequent smoking between 2000 and 2005 was noted in all middle and high school grade levels. It was almost entirely eliminated in 7th grade.

Indicator 1.4 Frequent cigarette smoking

Definition: Frequent current smoking is defined as smoking on 20 or more days in the past 30 days

Indicator 1.5 Youth receptivity to tobacco industry advertising

Definition: Bought or received, or would ever buy or receive (definitely or probably), anything with a tobacco company name, logo or picture printed on it, for example, a T-shirt, hat, sunglasses, or a lighter

Table 2: Percent of all Arkansas public middle and high schools who were receptive to tobacco company merchandise, Arkansas Youth Tobacco Survey 2000 vs. 2005

2000	2005
48.5%	38.2%

- Adolescent receptivity to tobacco industry advertising has dropped from a little less than half (48.5%) of all middle and high school students to 38.2%, an evident **reduction of 21%**.

Indicator 1.6 Mass Media: national and program-sponsored anti-tobacco campaigns

Definition: Seen or heard on TV, the internet, or in the radio about the dangers of cigarette smoking in the past 30 days

Table 3: Percent of all Arkansas public middle and high schools who have seen or heard anti-tobacco messages through the media, Arkansas Youth Tobacco Survey 2000 vs. 2005

2000	2005
82.3%	77.6%

- In 2005, there was no significant change in the percentage of students who had seen or heard advertising of anti-tobacco campaigns from 2000. Nonetheless, 77.6% is close to national average.

Goal 2: Promoting quitting among young people and adults

➤ Smoking cessation among young people

Indicator 2.1 Desire to quit

Definition: Percent of all Arkansas public middle and high school *current smokers* who expressed wanting to stop smoking cigarettes

Table 4: Percent of all Arkansas public middle and high school *current smokers* who expressed wanting to stop smoking cigarettes, Arkansas Youth Tobacco Survey 2000 vs. 2005

2000	2005
57.5%	53.9%

- Between 2000 and 2005, there was no significant change in the percentage of young current smokers who reported desire to quit.

Indicator 2.2 Self-efficacy

Definition: The belief that one could be successful in quitting smoking

Table 5: Percent of all Arkansas public middle and high school *current smokers* who thought that they would NOT be able to quit smoking now if they wanted to, Arkansas Youth Tobacco Survey 2000 vs. 2005

2000	2005
31.6%	26.7%

- Doubt in one's ability to successfully quit has not changed significantly since 2000.

Indicator 2.3 Attempts to quit

Definition: Ever tried to quit smoking cigarettes during the past 12 months

Table 6: Percent of all Arkansas public middle and high school *current smokers* who tried to quit smoking cigarettes during the past 12 months, Arkansas Youth Tobacco Survey 2000 vs. 2005

2000	2005
60.2%	54.6%

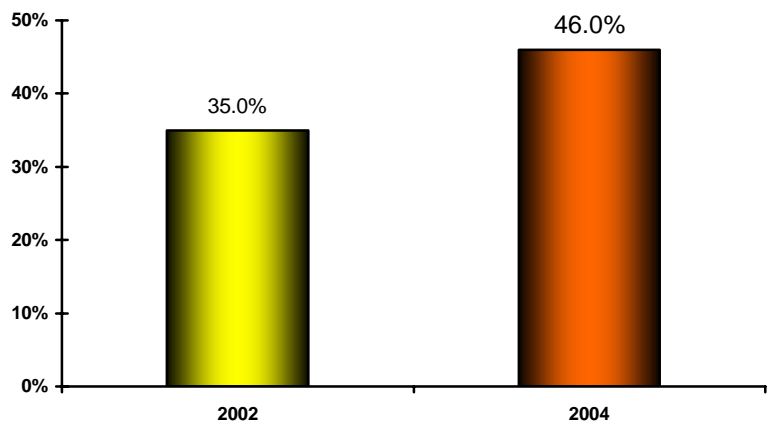
- In 2005, the percentage of students who tried to quit smoking in the 12 months prior to the survey has not changed significantly from 2000.

➤ Smoking cessation among adults

Indicator 2.4 Desire to quit

Definition: Seriously considering stopping smoking within the next 6 months

Figure 6: Percent of adult current smokers who are seriously considering quitting (Plans to quit in the next 6 months), Arkansas Adult Tobacco Survey 2002 vs. 2004



- Desire to quit has increased among adults from 2002 (35%) to 2004 (46%), **an increase by 31%.**

Indicator 2.5 Physician/Health Professional Tobacco Counseling

Definition: For those who had visited a doctor: asked in the past 12 months about smoking status and advised by any doctor, nurse or other health care professional not to smoke (current smokers only)

Table 7: Health care professional tobacco counseling, Arkansas Adult Tobacco Survey 2002 vs. 2004

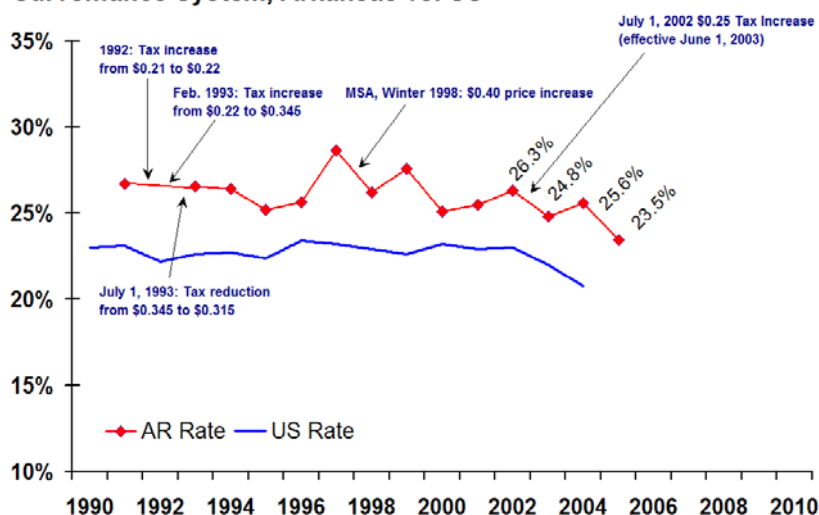
	2002	2004
Percent of Arkansas adults who were asked by any doctor, nurse, or other health professional if they smoke	62.0%	61.0%
Percent of Arkansas adult current smokers who were advised by any doctor, nurse, or other health professional not to smoke	60.0%	61.0%

- There was no change in the percent of Arkansas adults who were asked by a doctor or a health care professional about their smoking status.
- There was no change in the percent of Arkansas adult current smokers who were advised by a doctor or a health care professional not to smoke.

Indicator 2.6 Adult current smoking

Definition: Percent of Arkansas adults who smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their entire life and currently smoke cigarettes "everyday" or "some days"

Figure 7: Current Smoking Among Adults-Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Arkansas vs. US



- Current smoking among adult Arkansans has declined from 26.3% in 2002 to 23.5 in 2005, **an 11% reduction**. Although the decrease was not found statistically significant, the trend is in the desired direction.
- Arkansas adult current smoking continued to be above national average.

Goal 3: Eliminating nonsmoker's exposure to environmental tobacco smoke (or secondhand smoke)

Indicator 3.1 Youth exposure to secondhand smoke indoors and in cars

Definition: Percent of all middle and high school students who were in the same room or rode in a car with someone who was smoking cigarettes during the past 7 days

Table 8: Indicators of secondhand smoke exposure, Arkansas Youth Tobacco Survey 2000 vs. 2005

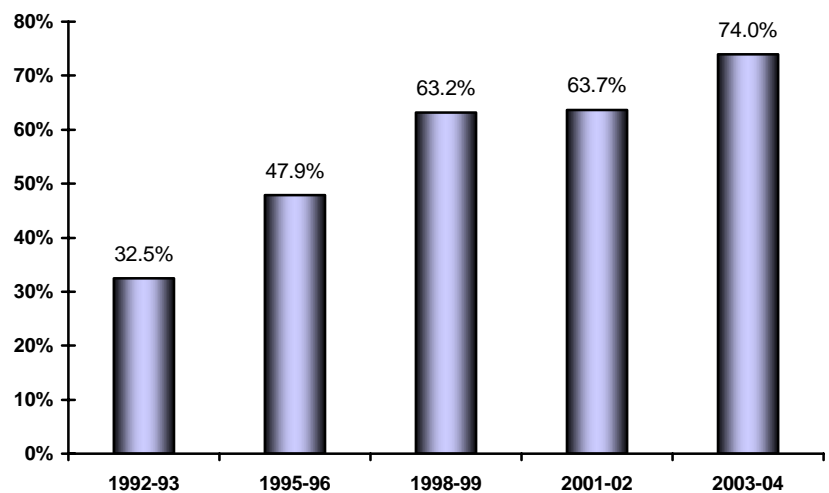
	2000	2005
Percent of all middle and high school students who were in the same room with someone who was smoking cigarettes	71.5%	62.4%
Percent of all middle and high school students who rode in a car with someone who was smoking cigarettes	60.6%	61.0%

- Between 2000 and 2005, youth exposure to secondhand smoke in homes has significantly **decreased by 13%**.
- Exposure to secondhand smoke in automobiles, however, has remained the same for that period.

Indicator 3.2 Arkansas indoor workers reporting smoke-free worksites

Definition: Percent of the states' workforce reporting a smoke-free worksite policy

Figure 8: Percent of Arkansas indoor workers 15+ reporting a smoke-free work place*



*United States Census Bureau-Current Population Survey (CPS)

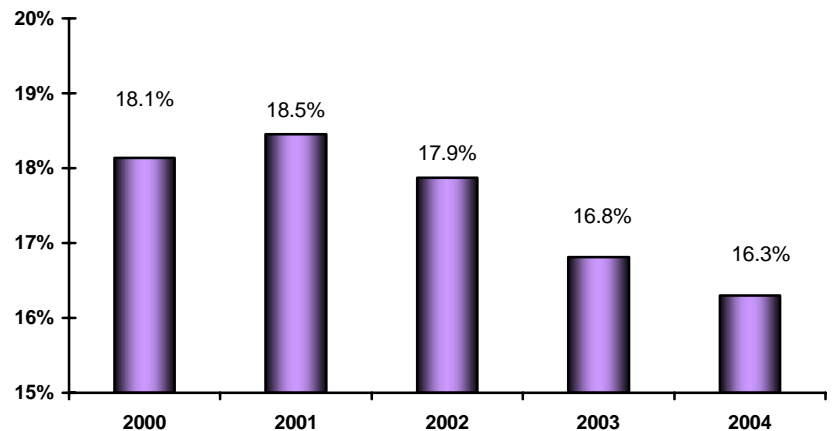
- The percent of the states' workforce reporting a smoke-free worksite policy has **increased by more than 16%** from 2001 to 2004, an increase larger than that observed nationally or among its neighboring states.

Goal 4: Identifying and eliminating the disparities related to tobacco use and its effects among different population groups

Indicator 4.1 Smoking during pregnancy

Definition: Percent of Arkansas mothers who smoked during pregnancy

Figure 9: Percent of Arkansas mothers who smoked during pregnancy, 2000-2004*



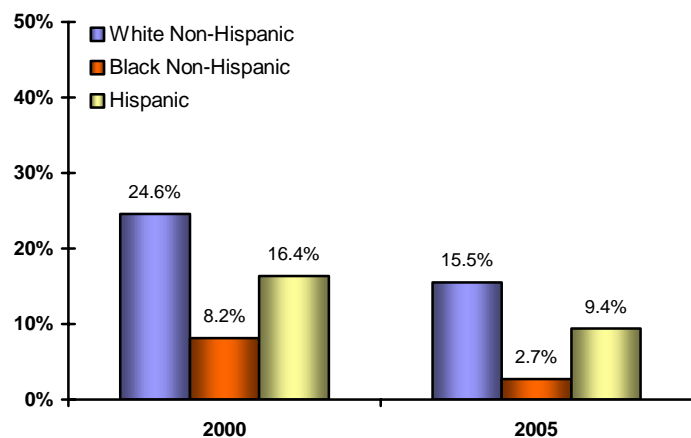
*Center for Health Statistics, Arkansas Department of Health and Human Services

- Smoking during pregnancy has significantly dropped from 2001 (18.5%) to 2004 (16.3%), a decrease by 12%.

Indicator 4.2 Frequent cigarette smoking (by race/ethnicity)

Definition: Frequent current smoking is defined as smoking on 20 or more days in the past 30 days

Figure 10: Percent of high school students who were frequent cigarette users by race/ethnicity, Arkansas Youth Tobacco Survey 2000 vs. 2005



- The overall decline in frequent smoking among Arkansas high school students was observed in all racial/ethnic subgroups.